

the enemy yesterday offered resistance. Everywhere he was defeated. Here we are now on Russian territory. Under the pressure of our advance in this district the enemy is beginning to evacuate his positions in the Taney section, and on the lower San.

Germans Charge Mile Under Withering Fire

Berlin (via London), June 29.—How General von Linde's troops, under almost impossible conditions, forced a passage across the Danube River near Bukowina, in Galicia, and drove back the desperately fighting Russians along a front several miles wide on the morning of June 25 is told by Richard Schott, a correspondent of the "Times."

The Germans, the writer says, had to ford the deep, swift river under merciless shrapnel and machine gun fire, storming steep cliffs and then charging for miles across open meadows against wooded heights. After days of fighting the Germans had the Russians in flight and had captured thousands of them, including the entire 23d corps, the correspondent says, "the attack began along a broad front in the neighborhood of Bukowina, northwest of Kalusz, which was executed under conditions of difficulty by Wartenburgers and East and West Prussian troops."

"The country at this point offers unusual advantages for defense. The high wooded land along the opposite bank drops abruptly in the various arms of the river, which is swift and deep. The northern shore is composed of vertical clay banks, several yards high. Then come open meadows a mile broad, which the enemy operated machine guns and cannon with all too great accuracy. The position appeared untenable, as the river crossing had to be made under a deadly fire."

"The German troops crossed in the darkness. Fog from the meadows came to their aid, and before daybreak the first lines were on the opposite bank of the stream and had begun an advance toward the woods."

"Our opponents were able to check the attack only by the use of machine guns. A soldier, in order to shoot, had to be lifted out of the water by others."

"Even these difficulties were overcome, however, and notwithstanding the flanking fire, this troop emerged and finally reached the stormed and enemy's chief position."

"With deliberation and calmness, as though on the parade ground, the gigantic movement made progress until the city of Bukowina and its suburbs, occupied by the best Russian troops and Finnish sharpshooters, were taken and the Russians were retreating along the entire line."

"The Germans immediately fortified the heights beyond the meadows, and the counter-attack of the dispossessed Russians. Our troops are in excellent condition, despite their exertions and the exposure they have undergone."

LACK OF PASSPORTS DETAINS AMERICANS

Passengers Reaching Liverpool Held by British Until Proper Papers Are Obtained.

Liverpool, June 29.—Although the port authorities refused to disclose the names, it is known that three passengers on board the Cunard Line steamship Orduna, on arriving here last night from New York, were detained because the documents necessary to secure their admission to this country were not satisfactory. When arrived in the Mersey two days ago the American Line steamship St. Paul eight of her passengers were detained. Two of the passengers detained on the Orduna are English women married to Americans, who had signed as British subjects, and who did not believe that passports were necessary.

Of those held up on the St. Paul two without photographs were released on obtaining them, properly sealed by the American Consul, while six others, the members of two families, were released when passports were granted them on the proper formalization papers which they carried.

Among the passengers who said they had trouble over the documents was Charles Burr, of New York, owner of a cotton cargo.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 29.—The State Department is investigating a number of cases of alleged fraudulent use and forgery of American passports for German military purposes, it was learned today. Charges have been made by both England and France that systematic forgery of American passports has been carried on in Europe, with the knowledge of the German government.

Officials say that the United States government investigation of these charges has not been completed, nor has any course of action been determined on in the event that they should prove true. It was said, however, that the State Department probably would make a vigorous protest to the German government.

Unofficially it is understood that a charge has been made by Great Britain that a passport factory exists in Holland, run by two German naval officers.

GERMANS BOMBARD SOISSONS CATHEDRAL

Berlin, June 29 (Via London).—According to an official announcement issued today at the War Office, the Germans have bombed the Soissons Cathedral. A French artillery observation post was destroyed on the building and was destroyed.

The store is closed at 5 P. M. On SATURDAY, JULY 3rd, the Store will be closed all day and will remain closed until Tuesday, July 6th.

B. Altman & Co.

A Large Importation of Milanese Silk Bathing Costumes

In two new and eminently chic models, has just been received from Paris and is now being shown. It represents the latest ideas of the French designers and features the newest color combinations.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue 34th and 35th Streets New York

BRITAIN'S GREAT NEW LOAN ISSUE EAGERLY TAKEN

London Bankers Believe Subscriptions Already at Billion Mark.

WILL BRING OUT STORES OF GOLD

Premier Asquith Urges the Necessity of Personal Thrift and Economy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, June 29.—The war loan is the sole topic of discussion at present, its chances of success as compared with the last loan being eagerly canvassed.

Last November the government asked for \$1,750,000,000, and \$500,000,000 was subscribed before the issue was offered to the public. The whole loan was oversubscribed, lists being closed and bonds allotted before seven days ended. To-day, while Mr. Asquith and A. Bonar Law were making eloquent appeals at the Guildhall urging the British public to make all sacrifices to insure success of the present loan, a dozen of the greatest British bankers were holding an informal private meeting to take stock of their present situation. One of them told The Tribune:

"The loan can already be regarded as a success. Probably a billion dollars already has been subscribed, which is excellent considering the lists are to remain open until July 10. One London bank alone to-day received two thousand applications for stock, \$5,000,000 worth of subscriptions being received in a few hours, while the actual volume of business done was double that of the previous loan. This isn't a solitary instance."

"As the result of our meeting we have come to several conclusions. First, that the great volume of heavy business will not occur before July 1. Quite this time is necessary to allow big investing corporations to make their arrangements and also to permit large individual participants to exchange other holdings. Second, some supplementary legislation which we shall urge on the Chancellor of the Exchequer is necessary to allow freer conversion of consols, present restrictions being the sole blot on the issue. Third, we are altogether ignorant of the effect of the part likely to be played by small investors, who will exchange their hoarded gold for small denomination bonds. We know there is an enormous quantity of gold hidden away throughout the country, but how much will now come out it is impossible to guess, except through the fact that postoffices already are doing an enormous volume of business."

Holding American Bonds. "One surprising feature is that investors show hardly any tendency to dispose of their American bonds. There was some business in that direction both to-day and yesterday, but the entire amount of American holdings sold yesterday was under half a million dollars."

"Altogether, after examining all considerations, we believe the government will easily collect \$3,000,000,000 and possibly \$4,000,000,000."

The Prudential Assurance Company submitted to-day its first application for the loan, the sum being \$15,000,000, which is believed the largest individual application ever made for new stock.

Instances of the way hoarded money is being brought out are numerous. A saloonkeeper went to the Bank of England yesterday carrying a bag containing 400 sovereigns which he had hoarded up since the outbreak of the war. A shopkeeper went to a country postoffice with 150 sovereigns, while at the close of a small meeting held in a remote village to explain the objects of the loan \$85 were turned over to the chairman for immediate investment.

Treasury officials are vigorously conducting a patriotic campaign in favor of the loan, holding meetings and issuing explanatory leaflets country-wide.

Asquith Urges Economy. Pennywise economy heretofore has not been a strong feature of the gatherings at the Guildhall, so closely connected with aldermanic dinners of proverbial opulence, but Premier Asquith chose as his home of wealth to-day to initiate a movement in support of the British war loan and to urge personal thrift throughout the nation so as to make it possible for the country to bear the strain of the expenditure of \$15,000,000,000 daily entailed by the war.

The Premier opened the meeting by stating that apart from many of its "other features" the war was the contest that ever had been waged, with the total prospective expenditure for the year approaching \$5,000,000,000, the daily expenditure being and likely to be for weeks and months to come something like \$15,000,000.

Mr. Asquith emphasized that for the first time in the financial history of Great Britain this was a great democratic loan. The state, he said, was appealing to all classes, even those whose resources were most limited, to step in and contribute their share to meet the supreme emergency.

"I am confident that the success of the loan as a financial instrument ought to be, and indeed is now, absolutely secure."

Turning to the necessity for thrift, Mr. Asquith remarked: "Waste on the part of either individuals or classes, which always is foolish and shortsighted, is in these times nothing short of a national disaster."

The Premier then proceeded to inquire how a country which normally had only \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 to spare yearly could get this huge, unprecedented draft out of its resources. He dismissed as impracticable the idea of selling investments in property or of borrowing abroad.

"The amount that could be raised by the sale of property, or the sum required," Mr. Asquith said, "would be practically infinitesimal, and if it were possible on any considerable scale, we should have to face the prospect of ending the war a debtor country."

The only other course, the Premier declared, was that his countrymen should diminish their expenditures and increase their savings.

"The state of the trade balance between ourselves and other countries at this moment," Mr. Asquith continued, "affords grounds, I don't say for anxiety, but for serious thought. For the first five months of the present year our imports have increased by \$162,500,000, while our exports and re-exports have decreased \$368,750,000. That means that for twelve months we have lost to other countries more than \$531,250,000. The only way to counteract this is by reducing all unnecessary personal expenditures on imported articles, such as tea, sugar, wine, petrol, etc., and on goods made in the country, so that a larger quantity may be left to sell abroad."

"There is not one man or woman who has seen what is happening in the balance but who has during the past year become greatly conscious that the battle in which we are engaged touches interests and ideals far beyond the shores of these islands, beyond the confines of our world-spread empire, and realizes that it concerns the whole future of humanity."

"Is right or force to dominate mankind, or is it the right of peace, of justice, of what makes life, national or personal, worth living. Rather than make that sacrifice we shall fight to the end, till the last farthing of our money, to the last ounce of our strength and to the last drop of our blood!"

A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, who followed Mr. Asquith, said the country as yet could not tell to what extent it would be called upon. If investors held back the state would have to get their money, if necessary, by a forced loan.

"We are proud of our allies," Mr. Bonar Law said, "but we must trust to ourselves."

First Step Taken to Register Labor. London, June 29.—Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, introduced in the House of Commons to-day a bill for the compilation of a national register, the object of which, he remarked, was not to coerce labor, but to secure complete information regarding the resources of the country and to enable them to be satisfactorily organized.

The measure seeks to classify all persons below the age of sixty-five and to ascertain the present occupation and direction wherein service can be rendered to each.

Mr. Long said in justification for national legislation that it was the paramount duty of all to bring to the help of the state the organized resources of every class and community. The measure was designed to provide the machinery which could procure the maximum output at a minimum cost. There would be a compulsory registration of the people of the country, both male and female, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five years, and every one would be asked to tell his age and present employment and to indicate his special form of employment other than that in which he actually was engaged.

Viviani Speaks for \$1,120,000,000 Measure. Paris, June 29.—To put an end, as far as possible, to the criticism evident in recent sessions of the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Viviani, accompanied by eight members of the Cabinet, appeared at the ministerial bench in the Senate to-day and, taking the floor, spoke on the appropriations bill for the third quarter. This bill, which would appropriate \$20,000,000 for the current expenditure for the three months beginning July 1, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies last Friday.

M. Viviani, speaking with impressive eloquence, explained that the government had no desire to take the upper hand of the representatives of the people.

"Parliament has the control, the government has the execution," said the Premier. "That is the essential principle of all democracy. We wish neither the rapid optimism nor bitter disenchantment which breaks the springs of justice. We are only ready and anxious to have the confidence of the House of Commons. It required a great, spontaneous exertion for this country, habituated to criticisms, to become tractable. Now it is ready for the long and patient work of the future, and the ransom of the peace of the world."

LONDON CAFES RAISE PRICE OF LUNCHEONS

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, June 29.—Beginning Thursday, the price of luncheons will be increased six cents in all West End cafes. The manager of a big chain of restaurants told The Tribune correspondent to-day:

"Everything in the catering line has gone up, including food, labor, light and coal. The extra charge does not cover the additional cost, and we are trying to split the difference with our customers. The public is realizing the necessity of eating less meat."

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GERMAN SHELLS CONVERT YPRES INTO FLAT RUIN

American Collegian with British Army Draws Graphic Picture.

38 MEN KILLED BY ONE MISSILE

Writer Pays Tribute to Canadians Who Saved Day When African Troops Broke.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 28.—A letter dated May 12, just received by friends of a young American college graduate serving as lieutenant with the British army in Belgium, paints with striking realism the devastation wrought by the German shell fire at Ypres. The writer refers in the opening paragraphs to a "classmate reported 'missing.'"

"Bill was a private in D Company, 2d Battalion, First Brigade, First Canadian Division," the collegian writes, "and was No. 1 in that company's machine gun section. His commanding officer said that Bill was the best man he had—intelligent, cool, fearless and with plenty of common sense—and that his name was about to be sent in for promotion to sergeant."

"During the first part of the recent great battle near Ypres, Bill did very well. When the order came to retire he and another man in his section went to save their gun. Bill carried the gun, the other man the tripod. They retired under heavy fire, and after going a few hundred yards Bill fell. He rose and kept on, but soon fell again. He called to the other man to throw away the tripod and to take the gun, which Bill could no longer carry. The commanding officer spoke of this evidence of coolheadedness up to the last, for the gun is, of course, much more valuable than the tripod."

"Bill tried to stagger on a little further, but the other man, who escaped unhurt with the gun, lost sight of him. This was the last that has been seen or heard of Bill."

Little Left of Ypres. "Personally, I have been having a rather bad, though distinctly interesting, time lately, located at Ypres. The unfortunate old town is now, quite dead, and what little even of wreckage is left is now burning. We were shelled out of four different billets, each one completely destroyed. We took to cellars, but those crumpled up under the machine gunners and most every one was killed. The losses have been appalling."

"A lieutenant came out from England a few days ago to join his regiment. He found that it didn't exist, only one corporal and seventeen men were left. Yesterday I saw 150 men walking back from the trenches, having been ordered to retire; they were all that was left of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, once, with drafts, over 2,000 strong. Many of my friends have been 'done in,' and familiar names or faces turn up every day in the casualty lists, and the number of the never ceasing streams of wounded pouring toward the rear."

"More than 25,000 shells are estimated to have fallen in Ypres in the last few days. Some are shrapnel, some incendiary, some gas bombs and many high explosives of all sizes, but one gets accustomed to all these and the constant din, the complete destruction of the town, the horrible death all around, and pays little attention to most of them. It is a kind of fatalism. Perhaps, however, it is only comparative, for there is no one who ignores or pretends to regard with indifference the 17-inch howitzers."

"When one of these shells lands it does not smash up or toss away chunks of houses or do the sort of damage one expects. The area which the explosion takes place completely disappears in hell's own clouds of black smoke, fine dust and flying wreckage. It dings, large chunks of stone high in the air and spreads them broadcast. The concussion shakes everything for miles, and huge, white-hot fragments of the shell scream through the air for more than a thousand yards, reaching the center. One cannot see a foot through the dense, black, acid smoke, which burns the eyes and throat and is almost suffocating, and which flows slowly down the sides of the houses, and over the heads of the men, and over the heads of the horses, and over the heads of the wounded, and over the heads of the dead."

"One Shell Kills 38 Men. "On one famous night, when over 2,000 shells were dropped inside the town, the 17-inchers broke down every eight or twelve minutes, to the second. One alone, striking on a massive old casement under the ramparts, killed outright thirty-eight persons and eight horses, and left three or four few civilians in that section, no troops and no concentration."

"I and one other lieutenant with me were living like a pair of wild beasts, cooking our own food (as we cannot raise an orderly), not having had our clothes off but once in over a month, isolated, for the town is absolutely evacuated, having long since lost the government motor assigned to us, our orderlies, most of our kit, and all our respectability and connection with civilization."

"We have had many thrills; a few charges; the night the French-African troops broke and came pouring back in after deserting from the German front, when we thought all was lost and were cut off, and only the splendid work of the Canadians saved the situation; a night that we rescued some abandoned motor ambulances and sent them on our way by robbing the German dead between the trenches of their identity disks and pay books."

"To-day has been a reaction, sitting tight in this dead, abandoned town, shelled and looted from end to end, unguarded, the only help of a few savage scavenger dogs and an occasional ghoul, who risks being shot by the sentries in the semi-light. The stench is most horrible—the typical smells of this war, but mingled with a few others and aggravated by the never-to-be-forgotten stench of Ypres, foul, reeking, rotten, and back waters full of dead things; the characteristic smell of burned houses, of wood, brick and mortar; the stench of swollen horses long dead—there are scores all over the town—the fine dust that never settles, hanging over all like the ghost of the town of which it was once an integral part; and the acid smoke from the shells, which never lifts."

"The stench, the lack of air and the constant ear-splitting din make one's head ache, but the infrequent silences are ghastly and infinitely worse. The town is blocked with wreckage and closed to transport, and the never-ending ambulance columns and files of lightly wounded pass circuitously around."

"I may catch a motor cyclist dispatch rider to-morrow on the Vlamsesteeg Road and give him this, or something else may catch me first. One has, out here, feelings that vary from the uppermost heights of exultation and thrill to the depths of depression. To-night I am feeling a little depressed."

"We are sitting tight to-night, waiting, while the locked lines struggle and surge on three sides of us."

ITALIAN GIANTS ROUT AUSTRIANS

Huge Major of Grenadiers Loses Life as He Leads Troops Up Carso Heights.

Milan, Italy (via Lugano and Paris), June 29.—The "Corriere della Sera" prints an account of a charge by an Italian force, a brigade of grenadiers, comprising the tallest men in the army, at the time of the occupation of the Carso heights, northeast of Montefalcone.

The grenadiers, says the newspaper, approached to within fifty yards of the entrenched army, when, with the cry of "Savoy!" they sprang with fixed bayonets on the Austrians, who broke and fled.

A shower of artillery obliged the grenadiers to change their position to protect themselves. The Austrians, evidently believing the Italians had retired, advanced to recapture the lost intrenchment, whereupon the colossal Major Marmocchi, taking the colors in hand, cried: "Grenadiers, remember the Sardinian brigade never withdrew!"

The grenadiers, the newspaper adds, flung themselves upon the advancing troops, driving the back, but shrapnel carried away the left leg of Major Manfredi, who shortly afterward died of loss of blood, his last words being: "Goodbye, my brave boys. Long live Italy."

Paris, June 29.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says that in seventy communities organized by the Italian army, the Italian army has again resumed normal. Business is being resumed, the markets are going on regularly and physicians are proceeding with the work of disinfection. The authorities make daily distribution of food to the population.

The Italian government, the dispatch states, has granted the families of the fallen soldiers the Austrian ranks a continuation of the subsidies the Austrian government had paid.

TO ASK BRITAIN'S TERMS OF PEACE

Member of Commons Will Request Asquith to Outline Specific Requirements.

London, June 29.—David Mason, a Liberal member of the House of Commons for Coventry, has given notice that he will ask Premier Asquith in the House on Wednesday "whether, in view of certain speeches by some members of the German Parliament, demanding a speedy and honorable peace, his majesty's government will consider the advisability of stating more specifically the terms which they would require, with the object of hastening such a happy consummation."

Following is the German army headquarters report: "The French yesterday prepared for a night infantry attack on the Lens and the Bethune-Arras road by a strong preparatory fire, but they were frustrated by our artillery."

"In the hills of the Meuse the enemy yesterday delivered five attacks upon the positions we captured on June 26 at a point to the southwest of Les Enghes, but these attacks broke down with heavy losses. During the night the French advanced at a point further east, but these attacks broke down without having achieved success."

"To the east Luneville three attacks on the part of several enemy battalions against our positions in the Forest of Rembois and to the west of Lientrey and Gondrexon, did not penetrate further than our outer entanglements. The enemy was driven back into his former positions by our fire."

MEYER-GERHARD MAKES PEACE PLEA. Continued from page 1. be taught better by Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's words."

German Papers Insist on Stopping Munitions. Berlin, June 29.—The afternoon pa-

MONTENEGRINS SEIZE SCUTARI WITHOUT FIGHT

Proclaim Inhabitants of Adriatic Port King Nicholas's Subjects.

ALBANIAN PRINCE ARRANGES ENTRY

Population Meets Troops with Welcome Outside City—Austrian Consul Lowers Flag.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Rome, June 29.—[Dispatch to "The London Morning Post."] The "Gloria d'Italia" hears from Scutari that the Montenegrins entered that city on June 27 at noon, the occupation having been prearranged between the Montenegr